## GROWTH AND DECLINE OF FISH-ERY IN PODĚBRADY AND NYMBURK ESTATES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF HISTORICAL HYDROLOGY

ELLEDER, L.¹; SIROVA, J.²; DAVID, V.³,4; KASPAREK, L.⁵; KLETETSCHKA, G.⁶,7,8; DRAGOUN, Z.

<sup>1</sup>CHMI in Prague, Department of Applied Hydrology

<sup>2</sup>CHMI in Prague, Department of Hydrofond and Balances

<sup>3</sup>Department of Hydromelioration and Landscape Engineering,
Faculty of Civil Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague

<sup>4</sup>Department of Water Resources, Faculty of Agrobiology,
Food and Natural Resources, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

<sup>5</sup>TGM Water Research Institute, p.r.i.

<sup>6</sup>Institute of Geology of the Czech Academy of Sciences

<sup>7</sup>Institute of Hydrogeology, Engineering Geology and Applied Geophysics,
Faculty of Science, Charles University

<sup>8</sup>Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska

**Keywords:** low water marks — droughts — 1790 — historical hydrology — decline of fishponds — Blato

This contribution presents a current occurrence of drought periods and declines of fishponds (including entire fishpond systems), in Poděbrady and Nymburk counties. Such relation is not straightforward, when we consider fishponds as reservoirs of water and energy. Here we present, based on numerous historical examples, usefulness of a fishpond in periods of drought. We utilized recently levelled low water marks on, so called, Hungerstone in Děčín. While our focus is on the decline of the "Blato" fishpond, established near 1790, formerly the largest fishpond in the area of today's Czech Republic, we also consider if the decline of fishponds is a consequence of drought periods.